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# The Record.

## Muhlenberg County

is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XV, NO. 18

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## ROAD BUILDING

TO LESSEN COST OF LIVING

Government Bulletin Shows How Hauling Is Cheapened in South—Actual Figures Given.

Good roads are an important factor in the reduction of the cost of living. At least that is the theme of the latest farmers' bulletin of the department of agriculture, which shows that the benefit from improved highways does not accrue only to automobilists, but also to the farmer and the shipper of produce of all kinds. For instance, there are parts of the south, according to the bulletin, in which the time required for hauling goods to market has been reduced from twelve to two days by the improvement of the highways and a saving of three dollars a day in drivers' pay alone thus has been effected. Really good roads would save the cotton states of the south approximately \$2,000,000 according to the department, which gives these figures to prove its contention:

"In the cotton states of the south the total cost of hauling the cotton crop in 1911, including the seed, was \$37,376,634. Any system of road improvement throughout this zone which would reduce the annual hauling charges five per cent would effect a saving of \$1,868,781 a year. From these figures it would appear that it would be good business to incur an expense for road improvement, even if such investment entailed an annual interest and maintenance charge of \$1,000,000 to the community of cotton states."

"There are certain direct economic or money advantages which follow the improvement of public roads in every community," says Acting Director Sargent of the department in the bulletin. "These advantages are probably most apparent in the reduced cost of hauling."

"Certain dependent or reflex economic advantages also arise in a community where roads have been improved. The increase in the value of farm lands is an example of the indirect economic advantages of improved road conditions. It should not be considered, however, that, in presenting the advantages of improved roads, the direct increase in the cost of hauling and the increase in farm values are entirely separate and independent. The increase in value partly because of the cost of hauling is decreased."

"Whatever methods are used to improve a road, the improvement for hauling purposes is due to three causes: the betterment of the road surface, the reduction of the grade and the shortening of the length. On such an improved road the time required to haul a given quantity of material a given distance is reduced. The reduction may be largely due to increased speed of hauling, to increased load, or to both. It is important to recognize that for transportation purposes reduction of time is equivalent to a decrease of the distance from the market centers. It is easy to see, then, why the increase of farm values must follow improved roads, for their effect is to bring the farms, in a sense, nearer to the towns. The fact that on roads with improved surfaces hauling becomes largely independent of the season of the year or weather conditions means another very considerable reduction in hauling costs. It also means that many of the limitations of the number and kind of farm operations are immediately removed."

"In order to fix one's ideas on the reduction in the cost of hauling due to the improvement of roads, the transportation of goods to the railroad is considered. The cost of this work in the United States at present is high, and is due mainly to steep grades and yielding road surfaces on unimproved roads. When a grade exceeds a rise of six feet to the hundred feet in a horizontal measure, it becomes an increasing hindrance to traffic. On any grade, in addition to the surface conditions, the force of gravity must be overcome. The horse must also raise his own weight and, because of the manner in which his strength is applied, it becomes less and less available as the grade increases. It must always be remembered that the worst grade on any road tends to limit the load that can pass over the entire road."

## CLEANING THE SOILED EGGS

Those for Hatching Purposes Should Be Placed in Warm Water and Handled Carefully.

If eggs, while hatching, become soiled, and it is necessary to clean them, a basin of warm water at a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit should be used, but not above this, a little less being better than a greater degree.

The eggs should be put into this water and the dirt gently removed after soaking and washing with the hands, then dried with a cloth and put back in the nest, which should be first renewed with clean hay. If not badly soiled they may be cleaned by gently scraping with a knife or with the fingers. Care is necessary to avoid cracking the shell or jarring the egg, as such an injury will destroy the possibility of a hatch.

**Skill Required.**  
Road building requires skill. Did you ever notice how many unskilled men are working on roads?

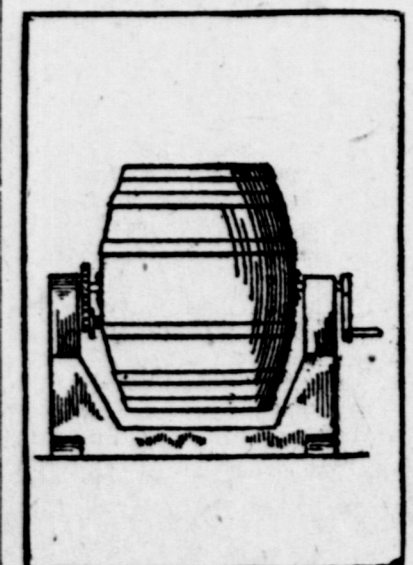
## The DAIRY



REVOLVING CHURN IS LATEST

Barrel or Box, Forming Body, Is Revolvably Mounted on Supporting Frame—Works Fast.

A new type of churn has been patented by an Illinois man. In this type, instead of the churn body standing still and paddles operating it, the churn body revolves rapidly and the paddles also are active. A barrel or box, forming the churn body, is revolvably mounted in a supporting frame. By means of a handle the barrel can be revolved on its axis. At the opposite side from the handle is a gearing that operates paddle blades inside the barrel. Consequently, when the han-



New Kind of Churn.

dle is turned the churn body revolves in one direction and the paddles are set in operation in another direction, thus making two actions at the same time, and churning the contents of the barrel just twice as fast as it could be churned with only one movement.

## BEET PULP CHEAP COW FEED

When Dried It Is Good Substitute for Corn Silage—Now Largely Fed by Dairymen.

For the dairy farm without the advantage of corn silage, a substitute may be had in dried sugar beet pulp. This feed is now being largely fed by dairymen, as it secures the advantages of roots at the lowest cost and is a great saving in time and labor. Dried beet pulp is a far better and more economical food for milk cows than fresh grains or rye or corn slop from the distilleries. While both of these by-products may be had at nominal price, the cost of hauling in all weather more than overbalances all other advantages. A car load of dried beet food bought the first fall-month will be enough to feed a large herd during the five winter and spring feeding months.

Dried beet pulp is what is left of sugar beets after taking out the sugar, and it is worth about as much for making a good quality of milk as before the sugar was extracted. In ordinary stock beets there is only about 10 per cent. of dry matter, while in sugar beets the dry matter is about 20 per cent. A popular ration for cows in milk is as follows: Five pounds of dried beet pulp, 4 pounds of corn chop, 1 pound of cotton seed meal, 18 pounds of fine cut clover hay. The beet pulp is soaked in water for a few hours before feeding. This ration is divided into two equal parts—one part is given in the morning, the other part in the evening. The cows are given all the wheat straw they will eat twice a day. Some dairymen mix the meal with the soaked beet food and give a little over one large scoop full twice a day to each cow. After this is eaten one quart of wheat bran is given to each cow. The hay is given after the beet food is eaten, and afterward the straw. Wheat straw if not eaten is used for bedding.

## MAKE SUCCESS IN DAIRYING

Protein and Carbonaceous Feeds Are Necessary for Profitable Production of Milk.

Success in milk and buttermaking depends largely upon the feed given to the cow on properly balanced rations. Cows must have both protein and carbonaceous foods to do well, and these may be readily selected in due proportions.

The protein foods are alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, hay, bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, oats, barley, gluten meal and soy beans. The carbonaceous foods are corn and cornmeal, corn silage, timothy hay, corn fodder, carrots, sugar beets and other beets. A good balanced ration may be made of alfalfa or clover hay, silage corn or cornmeal.

These may be fed in balanced quantity, and the dairyman will see the quantity required after feeding a short time. Thirty-five to forty pounds of corn silage per day, according to the size of the cow, are enough.

**Increase the Butterfat.**  
The only way to increase the butterfat in milk is through selection and breeding cows that give rich milk.

## POULTRY



## KEEP TAB ON CHICKS

Toe Marks Valuable Where Line-Breeding Is Worked.

Considerable Time and Labor Involved, but It Pays Fancy Breeder to Pedigree His Birds and Eliminate Culls.

In practicing line breeding I use trap nests in my breeding pens during the hatching season. If I wish to keep a record of the chicks from individual hens, each hen's eggs are set under bantam hens. These little midges are just the things for this purpose, as they will cover from seven to ten eggs, so you can set each hen's eggs before they are too old.

After the chicks are hatched, each brood is placed in separate coup with runs attached, and when a week old are toe-marked with a punch made for the purpose, which can be procured at any poultry supply house, or a harness punch may be used, writes Archie E. Vandervort of Delaware county, N. Y., in the Farm and Home. As will be seen by the diagram, a good many different marks can be made. The coups are placed in convenient places about the farm as far apart as possible, so if a chick happens to get out of the yard it will not mingle with the others.

After they are three or four months old they are leg-banded with sealed bands and then are allowed to run together. All the band numbers are carefully recorded, as well as the



Punch Marks Between Toes.

way in which the toes were marked. Of course, all this takes considerable time, but to the fancy breeder it pays to pedigree his birds, and he will have less per cent. of culls.

If you do your hatching in incubators, you can get some pedigree trays to place in the incubator, instead of the regular trays. These are constructed with compartments so that the eggs can be kept separate, and also the chicks hatched therefrom. Before placing the chicks in the brooder they are carefully toe-marked.

## GET EARLY LAYING PULLETS

First Egg From White Leghorn Chickens at Four Months and Fourteen Days at Ohio College.

A single-comb White Leghorn pullet, that laid her first egg just four months and fourteen days from the date of her hatching, is one of the results of breeding for early maturity obtained by the Ohio Agricultural college. The usual age at which pullets begin laying is about six months. This extraordinary fowl was one of a group of 750 that were hatched at the same time. Five or six others from this group began laying much earlier than ordinary fowls, showing that it pays to breed for early maturity. They were from the Yesterday strain of single-comb White Leghorns, that had been bred especially to develop early laying.

It may be interesting to know just how this flock was fed. From the first day to the sixth week they received twice a day a grain ration of two pounds fine cracked corn and three pounds cracked wheat. Up until the twenty-first day they also received three times a day a moist mash composed of four pounds rolled oats, three pounds cornmeal, three pounds wheat middlings, six pounds wheat bran, four pounds sifted meat scraps, two pounds alfalfa meal, one-quarter pound bone meal, one-quarter pound fine charcoal. This was mixed with skim milk or buttermilk and fed in shallow trays. From the sixth week to maturity they received a grain ration of two pounds cracked corn and two pounds whole wheat fed in open hoppers. From the twenty-first day to maturity they received a mash composed of one pound rolled oats, one pound corn meal, one pound wheat middlings, two pounds wheat bran, one pound sifted meat scraps, one-half pound alfalfa meal, two ounces fine charcoal. This was fed dry in open hoppers. In addition they were given green foods and grits.

**Duckling and Chick.**  
A duckling does not know how to get out of danger. Instead it will become panic-stricken and remain any prey for the enemy. On the contrary, a chicken is always on the alert, scampering off to some hiding place the moment that it hears some strange noise.

## NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Level roosts are best.

Do not starve your hens.

Regularity in feeding is needed.

Fit the young colts with cotton collars.

Lead the cow instead of letting her lead you.

Drainage is a necessary foundation for a good road.

Variety keeps the cow's appetite in the best condition.

Pure water is essential to pure butter and profitable beef.

Duck raisers pack forty dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment.

Unfertilized eggs keep best, and salt is the best material to pack them in.

The man who goes into dairying for a year or two had better stay out of it.

All the dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

A breeding pen of chickens is usually made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

A male bird less than a year old is known as a cockerel. When over a year old it is a cock.

To prevent rabbits from gnawing the bark and limbs from small apple trees spray with soapuds.

The mule from a high strung dam is much more likely to be a kicker than one from a draft mare.

When the hogs have free access to salt there is little danger of their eating enough to injure themselves.

Cramming is a system of forcing feed into young fowls, either by hand or machine, so as to put on extra flesh.

Mustard planted between the cabbage plants attracts the harlequin bugs and they can then be captured and killed.

There are about a dozen different breeds of dairy cows, and the best is the kind that should suit you the best of all.

A good way to salt the cow is to keep a plentiful supply before her and trust to her judgment in using what she needs.

Light framed birds that mature quickly, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, should not be kept with those of the heavier fowls.

A disinfectant should be used in the barn from time to time. Remember that cleaning the stables means more now than it used to.

A few gallons of paint would not be expensive, but if it were rightly applied it would add a great deal to the value of the place.

The first cutting of alfalfa is the coarsest and contains, so far as data indicates, less digestible nutrients than any of the following cuttings.

Driving a wedge with the back of the ax has spoiled many a good tool. Take a maul or beetle to do that work, and save the ax for its own work.

The calves should be fed regularly and they should have good clean pure feed in clean pails and boxes. Ignoring these points will account for much calf mortality.

It is estimated that laying Pekin ducks require from two-thirds to three-fourths of a quart of food per day for each duck, or from 66 to 75 quarts per 100 ducks.

Keep over a few of the best ewes of your own breeding each year, even though they are not so good as you might buy. It will make your flock more uniform all the time.

If the cream does not come after long churning, give it a thorough warming, heating it up to more than the right churning temperature. Then set it away to cool, and when it reaches the right point, try it again.

Millet seed is an excellent egg producing grain. Beans being highly nitrogenous are equally beneficial. Sorghum and broomcorn seeds will do to add variety to the bill of fare. Barley is about of the same merit. Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphorus than does regular Indian corn. Buckwheat is an egg producing food, but must be fed sparingly, as it is overfattening.

## WE POINT WITH PRIDE.



## ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

TO THE

MEDICINE THAT

BROUGHT US HEALTH

THIS PEERLESS TONIC and STRENGTH GIVER

is an unrivaled remedy for all troubles of

STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEYS

IT BUILDS UP THE RUN-DOWN IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD

IT CURES INDIGESTION IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES

IT IS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE ON EARTH

TRY IT. PRICE 50c AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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Crown and Bridge Work done at reasonable prices.

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Physician and Surgeon.

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Greenville, Ky.

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Office in Green Building, opposite LaMotte Hotel.

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OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Office at Home, East Main-cross Street.

Telephone No. 78.

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It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

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Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

and can supply most of the wants of the people. In Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Etc., we offer large selections.

In Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Farm Implements and such goods our stocks are especially strong.

In all departments prices will be found the lowest, and your visits will be highly appreciated.

Telephones: Store, No. 1. Night, No. 12 or No. 3.

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We have just added an Undertaking Department to our business, and will carry a comprehensive line of Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Suits, Wrappers and Dresses. Also have a Hearse in service, on call anywhere. Orders in this line given prompt and careful attention any hour day or night.

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says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill."

I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

Get a Bottle Today!

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# ROYAL

## BAKING-POWDER

### Absolutely Pure

### Makes Home Baking Easy

No other aid to the housewife is so great, no other agent so useful and certain in making delicious, wholesome foods

### The only Baking Powder made from

### Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

### No Alum No Lime Phosphates

#### I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
121 Louisville Express.....	11:25 am
108 Cincinnati Express.....	1:54 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:50 am
132 Central City accommodation.....	7:10 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
122 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation.....	12:40 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:50 am
June 8, 1912.	W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

#### Local Mention.

You can see with one eye how the crops are growing now.

Farmers are feeling fine now, and are as busy as they could possibly be.

The third quarterly meeting of the Methodist church was held Monday morning.

The weather was so cool Sunday and Monday that fires were necessary and felt fine.

Considerable tobacco has been set the last week, but there will be a shortage, as plants are scarce.

Mr. H. N. Martin was here from Louisville the latter part of the week on business matters.

Messrs. M. F. Moore and J. W. Phillips were here from Central City on business the latter part of the week.

The rains have brought another tobacco-delivery season, and some of the week has been brought in during the past week.

The thermometer registered 46 in Louisville Monday morning, the lowest known in many years on that date.

Mr. John Smith has added an automobile touring car to his equipment, and is now bidding for that trade.

A game of baseball between the Drakesboro and Greenville teams, played Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the home team, with a score of 16 to 3.

The rain Saturday and that night was the most generous we have had in many weeks, and was pretty general. Light showers had been helping some, but it took a good one to put us where we longed to be.

Muhlenberg farmers have the land in a better state of cultivation than ever in our history. Machinery is being employed, more work being done, and slipshod methods are getting to be a thing of the past.

Rev. E. H. Edmonson, pastor of A. M. E. Zion church, is editor of "The Battle Cry," a monthly publication to further the interests of the colored, the first issue of which appeared this week. It is attractive in appearance and well edited.

White Sewing Machines, in rotary and vibrator; needles, shuttles, etc. in stock for all machines. ROARK'S STORE

Old Hickory chairs, rockers, tables, etc., at Roark's.

#### Street Hopes are Doomed.

Everybody realizes that we are sadly in need of street improvement. Greenville is having things justly said about our streets that causes shame, for most of the county roads are better than our highways. Likewise everyone realizes that the revenues of the city will not permit adequate work in constructing streets. The Legislature has recently enacted a law by which the city council may have street improvements made at the expense of the property owners, also wisely providing that in no event is such improvement cost to exceed half the value of any land or lot, without improvements being considered. Such an ordinance was some time ago presented, and has for a meeting or two been discussed and held over. At the last meeting of the council the ordinance was placed on passage, but the city council by vote rejected it. The principal reason given was that the law would be burdensome, mainly, and also that streets should be built by public funds. As a matter of fact, nearly all streets, even down to cities of this size, have for many years been built at the expense of the property owners. When the stock law was passed, there was a general wall that children would not keep them unless they were fed by the public. No such calamity followed, and it is doubtful if anyone could be found willing to return to old ways. When a general movement was started some years ago to have concrete pavements built, the improvements to be paid by the land owners, the "terribly poor" lamented that many owners would be compelled to sell lot and home, on account of the confiscatory law. Now we have more concrete pavement than any city of the size in Kentucky, and many a man has been transformed into a cheerful, active citizen by the progress. It is quite likely that another such result would follow the street improvement ordinance, but we shall be compelled to use our imagination for the council has rejected it.

#### Cohen Bros. Store Robbed.

Sometime during Friday night the general store of Cohen Bros. was broken into and robbed. When Mr. Cohen closed up Friday evening he removed the money from the cash register but, somehow, overlooked one twenty dollar gold piece. Saturday morning it was found that the store had been broken into and the cash register opened. Suspicion pointed to Raymond Salsbury, a young negro who had been employed about the place, and he was watched. When he went to the store of the Greenville Coal Co., at Powderly, made a small purchase and offered the twenty dollar gold piece in payment, officers were notified and Salsbury was arrested, charged with the crime. His examining trial will be held at 1:00 o'clock today.

Messrs. M. B. McDonald and Orien L. Roark, of this city, and Mr. Martin Moore, of Central City, are in Louisville attending the annual meeting of the Kentucky Funeral Directors' Association, which convened yesterday and will adjourn tomorrow. The meetings are being held in the Seelbach Auditorium, and the attendance from over the State is large.

McCracken does watch and jewelry repairs in best manner, and guarantees his service.

#### Get Three, Sell Two For.

The Ford car continues to lead by a wide margin in the county. Messrs. Irvin & Gilman received a carload of three cars Monday, and two of them have been sold. There are six times as many Ford cars as any other in the county, and the proportion is likely to increase, as these vehicles are certainly giving service that is astonishing, while first cost, operating expense and upkeep are all in their favor very strongly.

#### Coal Lands Wanted.

We have clients who want to buy Western Kentucky Coal from 10,000 acres up to 500,000 acres.

W. O. Headlee,

Waynesburg, Greene Co. Pa.

The Green River Association of Ex-Federal soldiers, made up of the veterans of nine counties along Green river, will hold their annual reunion at Central City, July 4th. The reunion will be an all day affair and a free dinner will be served.

#### Winning Women's Wear.

Some one has said that women dress solely in a way to please the men, but it has also been contended that a good part of the worry and expenditure for dress is to attract and make envious the women. Perhaps both ideas contain enough truth to be joined. Anyway, two "mere men" were recently discussing women's wearing apparel, going in the matter as far as their judgment and observation would permit. The spring and summer styles evidently most favorably impressed both, for one said "Between the peckaboo shirt waist and the split skirt women appear to more or less advantage this season," which caused his friend to remark "Well, I like woman best in summer; it is much easier to see her."

Miss Lena Arnold asks the patronage of the public, and guarantees that satisfactory work will be done in her clothes cleaning, pressing and repairing shop.

#### Murt In Runaway.

Dr. J. W. Koonitz and Judge R. O. Pace were seriously shaken up, cut and bruised in being thrown from a buggy in which they were driving at Central City last Wednesday evening. The clip that holds the tongue broke and the horses made a dash, running into a telephone pole, throwing the men violently to the street. Both are getting along very well, and there will be no permanent injury, though the escape was a narrow one.

See Cecil Roark for sweet potato slips.

#### T. M. Morgan Hit By Stray Bullet.

Mr. T. M. Morgan who is living at Murphysboro, Ill., was injured Tuesday night of last week by being shot in the leg. Two negroes were fighting at the depot, using revolvers, and one of the shots struck Mr. Morgan. He was not seriously hurt, will soon be out, and his many relatives and friends here are glad to learn of his lucky escape.

WANTED—Roomers or boarders, or 3 roomers to rent to a small family. Mrs. G. M. Dexter

#### Civil War Veteran Dies.

Richard Minton, aged 71 years, died at his home near Hillside at 10:30 o'clock last Sunday night, after an illness of a few weeks from heart trouble and complications. He was a civil war veteran, a native of Graves county, and his body was carried to Mayfield, where it was laid to rest with military honors. He is survived by his wife and three children.

#### Fourth Class Postmaster Examination Saturday, June 23, 1912.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Greenville, Ky., as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class at Depoy and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$230.00 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, 21 years and over on the date of the examination with the exception that in a State where women are declared by statute to be of age for all purposes at 18 years, women 17 years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens who comply with the requirements.

Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Depoy or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington at least 7 days before the date of the examination, otherwise it may be impracticable to examine the applicants.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

**ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE**  
The Antiseptic powder shoe insert for the feet for a quarter century. 30,000 testimonials. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE. Address: Allen's Foot-Ease, Inc., P. O. Box 540, New York, N. Y. The Man who put the E's in FEET.

#### Deep Vs. Shallow Cultivation.

During the past five weeks we have had very little rain to be any help in the growing of the corn crop; yet during the winter months we had plenty of rain, enough to make several crops of corn even if we did not have any rain during the summer months. Of course a great deal of this water was lost by surface drainage; but more has been lost by evaporation, and is still being lost by evaporation. It is possible to prevent this loss, to a great extent, by shallow and frequent cultivation. It has been proven by experimental stations that it requires from 270 to 500 tons of water to produce one ton of dry matter with the corn crop. If it should require 270 tons it would mean that if the water could be placed at once on the land that we would have a lake three to four inches deep.

Our soils are made up of small particles, so small that it would require more than one thousand to make an inch. It can be readily seen that the better we plow and harrow our land, in other words getting a perfect seed bed having the best of tilth, before planting our crops, the finer and smaller become the soil particles. This produces a greater feeding area or surface for the small roots of our crops, making a very rapid early growth possible. The better we prepare our land before planting our crop the better and larger will the yield of corn be, it is bound to be so or modern agriculture would not mean anything, modern methods would not stand for what they do. All experiment stations in their work bear out this one fact, that the better the preparation of all soil before planting, the better the crop at harvest time. So the farmer who plods along year by year, without giving any thought to his work cannot hope to compete with the man who mixes brain with brawn. And what a sad ending, for he will eventually be crowded off the farm, and be compelled to go to work for others for a livelihood, it is bound to come, it is inevitable.

When shallow cultivation is practiced the upper soil spaces near the surface, capillary spaces they are called, are broken and the direct connections of the subsoil water with the upper soil layer are broken, preventing the water from coming out of the soil. When evaporation takes place the water in the subsoil passes from one soil particle to another soil particle, enveloping each particle with a film of moisture until the surface is reached, where it is either consumed by the plants or is evaporated. Now if the surface soil is covered with a fine layer of loose earth the water cannot escape. Because of this fact, the finer the teeth of a cultivator, the finer is the surface soil made. This fine soil layer is called a "dust mulch" and sometimes is called a "blanket" for it acts as a mulch or blanket, by preventing the water from leaving the soil. We are absolutely unable to produce or make this mulch with the double shovel plow, or with the turning plow, and in fact by the use of these pre-historic implements for cultivation, the roots of the corn plant are torn up, pruned off, exposed to the sun, and the crop receives a serious setback.

Is it not enough, that the several experimental stations that have been at work along these lines, have proved beyond any possible doubt, that most of the roots of the corn plant are in the first six inches of the soil, that by deep cultivation of the corn crop, we lose from six to ten bushels of corn per acre? Is it not enough for the thinking farmer of Muhlenberg county to know that by adopting modern methods he can increase his earning power, by increasing his earning power he is able to provide more of the home comforts to give his children a better and broader education by having more money to give for better schools? Why then be satisfied to plod along in the old rut, why not adopt a better farming system that will be bound to prove a success, and has proven a success where followed out earnestly.

ly and carefully? Why then cultivate our corn crop with this implement, the double shovel plow, why tear the cord roots up and lower the yield, when if we will but leave them in the soil we can increase our yield? The farmers of this county who still follow behind the double shovel plow, should think along these lines, and thinking, heed the lesson that has been given us. Let us cast aside this tool, belonging to the day of our grand father, and adopting the tools of to-day, the fine tooth cultivator, be farmers in the broadest sense of the word.

Unless cultivation be given promptly after the crust has formed, after each shower, and the mulch re-established, there will be a great amount of moisture lost. Sometimes just a mere shower is capable of destroying the mulch, connecting the surface soil with the capillary tubes coming from the subsoil, allowing the moisture to evaporate and be lost to the growing crop.

Let us cultivate our corn crop shallow by the use of the small tooth cultivator. Let us keep this "blanket" intact during the growing season thus keeping the moisture from coming to the outer surface where it will be lost to the crop. Let us cultivate every ten days besides after every shower. By doing this we will be able to produce a good corn crop, other things being equal, such as natural fertility of the soil, thorough preparation of the seed bed, careful selection of the seed corn before planting, and in the end it will mean that we have adopted a system of progressive farming so that we will have something to sell this fall.

Then let us go to work and give to our farms the best care and attention possible, with a dogged determination to do things for the best results. Let us set the example for better farming in this section of Kentucky, so much so, that other counties will come here to study our methods. Let us grasp our opportunities, for our national opportunities are many, and tramping on the many impossibilities that may confront us, we will surely have success for ours, and our lives will become broader, fuller and better.

F. E. Meriman.

#### Varicose Veins.

A varicose vein is an enlarged and twisted vein, generally in the leg; it is caused by stagnation of the blood. Often the patient has an hereditary predisposition to varicose veins or he has a weak heart, with a consequent tendency to sluggish venous circulation. Anything that interferes with the flow of blood through the veins may bring on an attack. Pressure from a tight garter and very severe muscular exertion are often exciting causes. Persons who are obliged to stand for several hours at a time, like policemen, firemen, and saleswomen, are often subject to this trouble. Under ordinary conditions, the blood in the leg must run uphill constantly, in order to regain the heart. In the case of those who stand most of the day, the blood has to work hard hour after hour in order to overcome the force of gravity, and as a result the veins gradually enlarge and harden.

In mild cases of varicose veins, especially in young and otherwise healthy people, the symptoms are very slight. There is a feeling of weight in the leg and a dull ache toward the end of a day. The ache is soon relieved by the patient's resting with the leg somewhat raised, so that the blood can flow back more easily. Sometimes painful cramps complicate the trouble, and the cramp is likely to return again and again, until life becomes a burden.

More serious complications are thrombosis (or the clotting of the blood in the vein) and phlebitis (or inflammation of a vein). Often a form of eczema appears in the skin of the leg, or an ulcer may arise. When varicose veins are very troublesome, surgical treatment is advisable; but the milder cases can be much relieved by rest and proper bandaging.

Bring your crippled watch or clock to Mack.

Baby buggies at Roarks.

#### Aerotherapeutics.

Aerotherapeutics is the long modern name for a very simple, old fashioned thing. It means the treatment of disease by fresh air. Medical science has come to realize that the treatment is helpful, and even curative, in more than one of the physical ills of mankind.

As for tuberculosis, sufferers have almost learned that if they wish to be cured they must go outdoors and stay there—of course with proper precautions against too great exposure. But few persons realize how many other troubles can be benefited by aerotherapeutics.

Doctors now avail themselves of it in pneumonia, in the acute as well as the convalescent stage; also in bronchitis and every other sort of respiratory trouble. Patients who suffer from anemia or poor nutrition benefit greatly from this treatment, and so do those who have serious diseases of the heart, kidneys, or other vital organs. All these patients are much more comfortable if they will consent to stay in the open air, and their lives can often be greatly prolonged by doing so.

Obstinate nervous troubles—like insomnia, melancholia, and neurasthenia—often yield to the treatment: rows of cots on roofs and porches are as much a matter of course in the modern sanatorium as the nurses or the diet sheets.

We are so used to thinking of houses as essential to comfort that it seems almost cruel to some persons to "drive" the sick out into the open, but the wonders that fresh air works are not to be denied. The question is still asked, "Shan't I catch cold?" And the answer is emphatic "No." It is the people who live in houses that "catch cold." Arctic explorers and hunters in the wilderness have troubles of their own, but catching cold is not one of them. It is safe to say that there is scarcely a disease or ailment that cannot be either cured or benefited by life in the open air, both day and night.

## VACATION TRIPS

In planning your Summer Vacation do not overlook the following low fares which will be in effect from May 15 to September 30, with return limit 31 of October.

#### ROUND TRIP FARES

GREENVILLE, KY.

To Chicago, Ill. - \$15.75

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" New York City - \$44.40

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### FOOD FOR LITTLE BOBWHITE

Quail Has Great Economic Importance as Destroyer of Injurious Insects and Weeds.

The quail, or bobwhite, has a great economic importance as a destroyer of injurious insects and noxious weed seeds. Here is what Margaret M. Nice says of the bobwhite in the Journal of Economic Entomology:

A single bird was found to eat as many as 12,000, 18,800 and 30,000 seeds of one kind of weed in a day. They eat 15 grammes or half an ounce, of weed seed daily throughout the winter. The known list of insects eaten (125) includes many of the most injurious species.

A single bird ate at one meal 568 mosquitoes; another during a day ate 1,350 flies; a third 5,000 plant lice; while still another reared in 1,537 insects, 1,000 of which were grasshoppers. Bobwhites eat from 12 to 24 grammes of insects daily in the sum-



Covey of Quail.

mer. In a study of the growth and feeding of one bobwhite, it was found that in his third week he ate half his weight of insects, in his fourth week one-third.

In the sixth the addition of grain brought it up to one-half again. When adult they eat from one-twelfth to one-sixth of their weight. An estimate of the average amount eaten by a bobwhite in a year is 2,732 grammes, or about five pounds of insects and 4,681 grammes, or about 9 1/2 pounds of weed seeds, which are equivalent to 65,302 insects and 5,123,676 weed seeds.

### MANURE MAKES GOOD MULCH

Exceedingly Valuable in Culture of Small Fruits and Strawberries—Conserve Moisture.

The use of the manure mulches is becoming more and more popular in the greenhouse work as well as in the open ground culture. Either fresh or rotten manure may be applied, although most growers prefer fresh horse manure. Fresh horse manure is especially valuable for the mulching of tomatoes and cucumbers under glass, and the tomatoes in the open ground after the fruit is well set.

Fresh horse manure is also exceedingly valuable in mulching celery, both early and late, and asparagus. Farmers who are rushed with general farm work should resort much more largely to the use of mulches. When the applications are sufficiently heavy this means three or four inches of manure—they conserve moisture, prevent weed growth and guarantee success with every crop that has been mulched.

Either straw or manure is exceedingly valuable in the culture of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, and even strawberries.

### PROTECTION OF TREE WOUND

Any Substance Which is Not Corrosive or Detrimental to Growth Will Be Satisfactory.

No artificial medium can be applied to the surface of a wound made in pruning a tree which will induce it to heal more quickly. The activity of the healing process depends upon the character and position and the time of year when the wound is made rather than upon protective coverings.

A large number of waxes, paints and washes have been tried, and the conclusion of the whole matter may be summarized in the statement that any substance which is not corrosive or detrimental to growth, which will protect the heartwood from the attacks of rot spores, will prove a satisfactory covering for a cut surface. Among such substances may be mentioned white lead, yellow ochre, coal tar and grafting wax.

### Be Generous With Fruit.

The writer has known farmers who would let fruit rot on the ground rather than give it to the poorer neighbors and children. Such men do not deserve the respect of the community.

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It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular stomach remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that disease and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and directly vital remedy, no such lasting accomplishment would ever be had.

For stomach distress, heartburn, indigestion, flatulence and yellow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

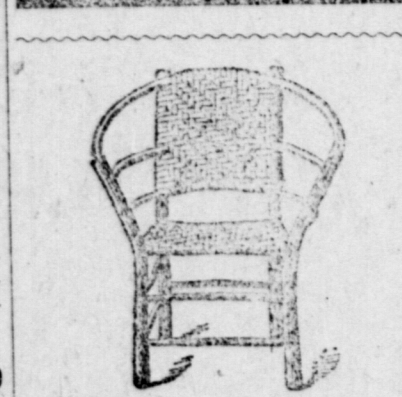
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### SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION

Wield to Vinol.

The medical profession do not believe that consumption is inherited, but a person may inherit a weakness or tendency to that disease.

A prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., writes: "I was ill for five months with pulmonary trouble, and had the best of doctors; I had hemorrhages and was in a very bad way. Through the advice of a friend I tried Vinol, and I feel that it saved my life. It is all you recommend it to be. I believe it is the greatest medicine on earth. I have advised others to try Vinol, and they have had the same results." (Name furnished on request.)

Vinol soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces and allays the cough. Vinol creates an appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and gives the patient strength to throw off incipient pulmonary diseases.

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G. E. COUNTZLER, Druggist.

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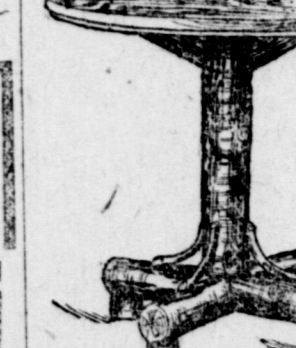
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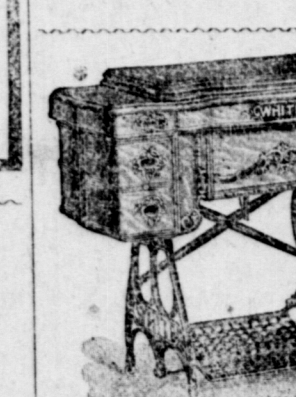
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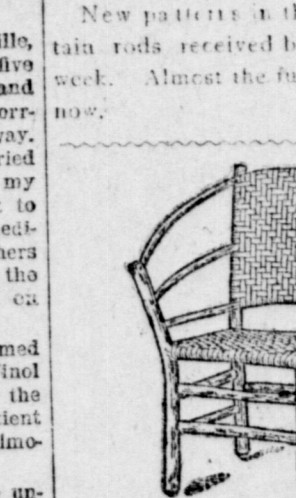
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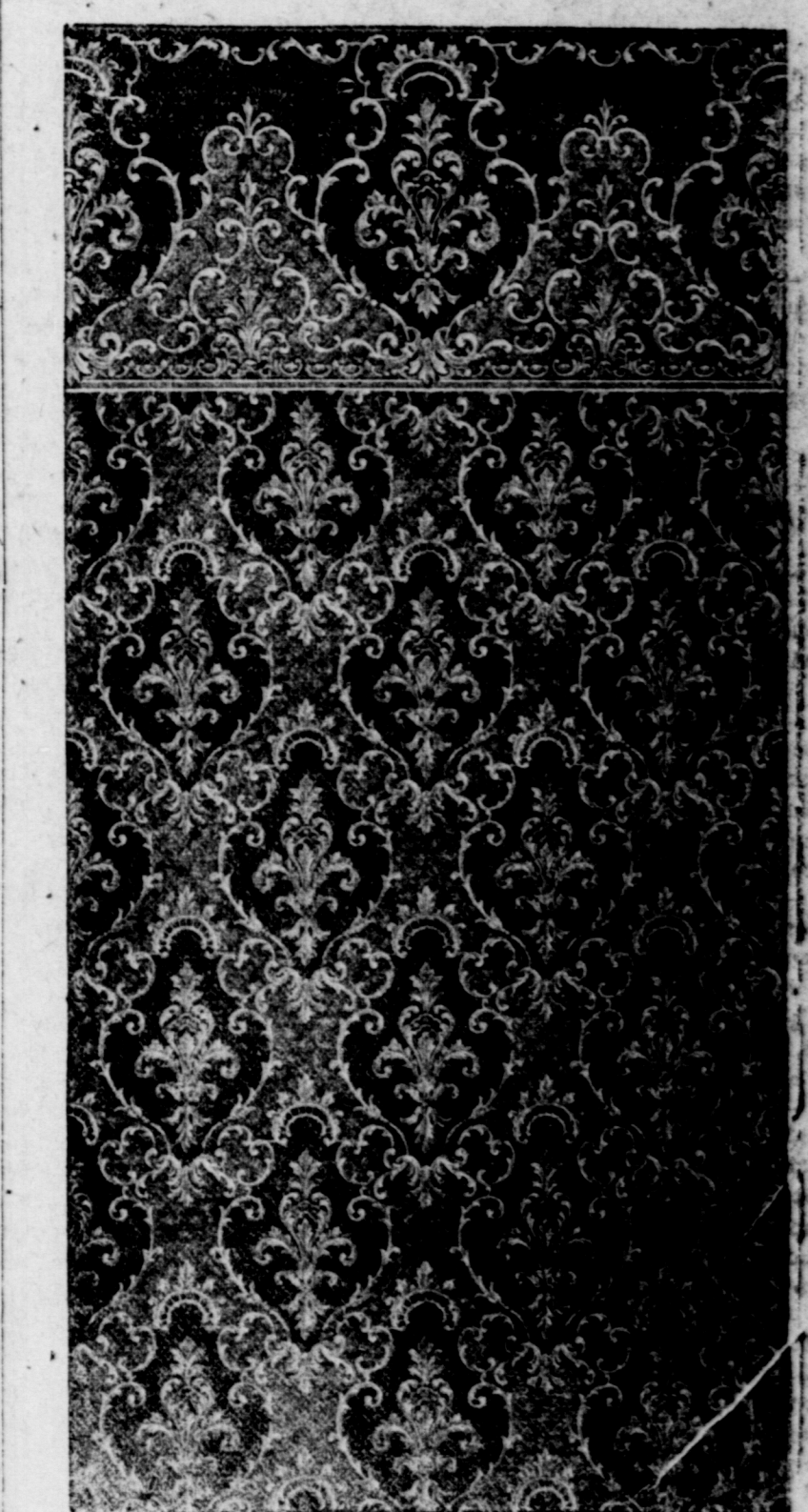
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